VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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BOSTON, Sept. 21.

"The LAUNCH"—that was to be.

☞ A full account of yesterday's frolic, at the Federal Navy-Yard, we presume, will be as gratifying to all parties, as perhaps any thing we could publish—we have of course been particular—not wishing however to give the least offence to any concerned; we condole with the worthy and ingenious constructor (Col. Claghorn) and sincerely hope he may have the satisfaction of seeing her safely launched into her destined element, without further hindrance]

"*Boston Folks are full of notions,*"

is an adage applied to the inhabitants of the metropolis, time immemorial. But the propriety of the observation has of late been remarkably evident; a stranger must observe it from the various accounts in our newspapers, which constantly excite the public curiosity: our theatres, for a long while, were the rendezvous of wonders; the most astonishing feats of horsemanship; rope dancing; wire dancing, and fire works, excited the astonishment of the astonished citizens; after these had in some measure subsided, the learned pig, and the knowing dog, raised a wonderful hue and cry through the town, and every circle was entertained with the learning and knowledge of these animals; at length the elephant was announced, who could drink porter and eat up valuable papers, for which sagacious properties we were charged half a dollar. These wonderful wonders had scarcely ended, before the people were called together to see the President come to town; every house was thronged, every window filled, and every street through which he passed, was crowded to observe him in his coach, on his way to partake of a sumptuous dinner at Faneuil Hall: in the evening the adulation was renewed, when he appeared at the theatre, and the playhouse was full for "Adams was there;" but strange to say that Bowen's Museum was also full, "*although Adams was not there.*" The town has continued, since this surprising event, tolerably quiet, and the people have been able to pursue their business with some conveniency (excepting a few occasional interruptions by an Irishman's fight in the market) till it was announced that the Federal Frigate was to be launched on a particular day: this interesting occasion at once raised the public attention; curiosity has been on tip toe to see the mighty exhibition, and the town has been in one continual motion towards the federal navy yard. Old men and maidens, young men and babes, thronged the avenues to this surprising object of federal strength, and while beholding this terrific system of national defence, have almost wondered at the temerity of France or even Britain.

The day of launching at length arrived, and it was truly North End for ever—from the east and from the west and from the south, they assembled at the north. The globe seemed unpoised as the inhabitants were all on one side.—The river was crowded with boats, lying in a most extensive arrangement strongly *mann'd*, but rather more compleatly *women'd*. The hills, houses, stores, barns, sheds, necessaries, hen houses, steeples, &c. within the view of the frigate, were covered with multitudes, which would puzzle the greatest arithmetician to number; the nearest calculation is, that there were about an hundredth part the number of spectators to see her launched, as the ship cost dollars to build. However, this is conjecture, as we cannot come so readily at the calculation of spectators, as to the number of dollars, for the cash books will ascertain this to a single cent, when the head of the department calls for new taxes to pay the charges.

The naval yard was full, "for the President was there," with an immense suite, if we include the ladies, who graced the seats in the elevated stages. His Excellency was there, also his honor, and the Reverend Clergy, as proper representatives of the church *militant*.

After the President, his suite, and the ladies had got well seated in their respective places of destination, (the brilliancy of which would have struck the most pre eminent power in Europe with admiration) the operation for launching the frigate commenced—block after block fell, and the main supports were quickly levelled to the ground. At length the frigate was left to her *own destination*. But alas! she paused! she reflected on the perils of entering her "destined element," and she seemed to hesitate whether it was for the interest of the United States, to take her station on the principles she was fabricated.

During this consultation of the timbers which composed her, a large body of some of those (falsely stiled Federalists) applied their strength to "the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether," and with the assistance of screws, they gave the frigate Constitution a start, equal to what the same party gave the *federal constitution* in the adoption of the *British treaty*. She moved with a dignified moderation, under this *combined pressure*, about 21 feet, (equal to the senators who adopted the treaty) but collecting herself, *she again stopped*, and fixed herself immovable for this day, amidst the energies of these determined associates.

On board the frigate we observed the *Centinel Major*, who had already *anticipated* in his paper its free egress into the water; but as he observes, "that it will launch forth into that element which connects the world together as the *Constitution* did into the political one," we are apt to conclude from the event, that he is an Anti-Federalist; for he could not suppose, that the Federal Constitution *was screwed* into the people, that it was impeded in its progress, for want of system in its arrangement; and that finally, by mere dint of manœuvering, it was adopted by the Citizens.

Upon the whole, we must apologise for this long statement; but as the curiosity of the public, and the attention of the President, has been so greatly excited in the launching of the frigate, we could not but *launch* into an *ocean* of reflections on this interesting subject.

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The *Centinel Major*, we since learn, has been appointed *fighting captain* of the frigate; we feel happy in this appointment, as the *Major* by his *known* courage is so peculiarly qualified for this business.

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We are sorry to observe by the Centinel's accounts, that so many pickpockets are *lurking* round the Federal Navy-Yard.—*Citizens, look to it!*

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The frigate Constitution was not launched, into that expansive element, of which says the prophetic Editor of the never deceiving Centinel, she is to be the pride and boast. No doubt the best reasons will be assigned for this abortive attempt. We shall give none; and of course, we shall hurt not the delicate feelings of those most interested in this popular disappointment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FEDERAL FRIGATE.

The Constitution of America is good, tight, and sound, or it never would have lived through the operation of the violent and injudicious practice of those who have had the care of it. How long the frigate will endure, we know not; but if it ever reaches the light house, as Continental property, it is more than we believe. It is computed that this excellent Representative of the Federal Charter, has cost more than the largest ship in the French navy. The next Congress will no doubt search this affair to the bottom, and if there is not more than one rotten plank in the structure we shall be much mistaken. The two next ships to be erected we hear are to be named FRUGALITY and ECONOMY.

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Much credit, says a correspondent, is due for the handsome and judicious arrangement made at the Navy-Yard yesterday. The extreme precaution used by Col. Claghorn to prevent the ship *Constitution* from receiving any injury in the act of launching, is said to be the reason why the ship discontinued her rout into the destined element.

Friday is intended for compleating her launching, and it is presumed that the able and prudent conduct of the Constructor, while it quiets the apprehensions of the public for the safety of the ship, will yet gratify the eye, in beholding a handsome launch.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.

We learn from the Havannah, that Sinthonax arrived there, about the 1st of this month, from St. Domingo, in a sloop of war of 20 guns, which saluted the Spanish Admiral, who returned the compliment; the morning after his arrival he was waited on at his landing by two officers, who conducted him in a carriage to the Governor's; great respect was paid to him by the Spaniards: That an advice boat, which left Cadiz about the 3d of August, had arrived at Baracoa after a passage of 21 days; the dispatches which she brought were sent over land to the Havannah for the Governor of that place & the Governor of la Vera Cruz, and a frigate with the dispatches for the latter sailed the 5th inst. the contents were not made public, but it was reported that orders had been sent for all the gold and silver coined or uncoined, and even the ornaments of the churches, to be sent immediately to Spain.

The cargo of the armed ship General Nicholl, Capt. Morrison, (mentioned in our last) said to consist of new Negroes, it is strongly suspected will turn out to have been French Negroes, Mulattoes, &c. transported from Grenada for having been in arms with the French against the British in that island.

Capt. Morrison, with the Supercargo, part of the crew, &c. of the General Nicholl, are arrived in the yawl at St. Augustine.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.

We are informed orders are just issued by the governor to the commandant of Fort Johnson, to stop all vessels from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, until examined by the port physician.

FOR SALE,

THE Tenement on Blandford Hill, formerly occupied by the subscriber, containing three Lots, on them, there are a large and commodious dwelling house, smoke house, stables, and carriage-house, with a variety of fruit trees, and a well of excellent water. Any person by making application to Mr. John M'Rae, sen. or to Mr. David Robertson, may know the terms of sale.

Should the above property be not disposed of before the first Saturday in December next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises.—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMERON.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797. (eotf)

Blank Bills of Loading, for sale at this Office.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Jockey Club Races.

TO be RUN for over the Course at John Moody's Race Ground, Lunenburg county, near Col. Davies's Mills (late Bedford's) on the third Friday in October next, A PURSE which it is supposed will be worth 180 dollars—free for such Horses only as have never taken a Purse over two mile heats, carrying weight for age agreeably to the New Market rules.

The next day a PURSE will also be run for, of about 60 dollars, one mile heats. No person will be permitted to start a Horse who is not a subscriber to the Purse—and no Horse to start that ever has taken a Purse Sweep stake, or Saddle.

September 23, 1797. 4

I HEREBY give notice that I shall petition the next General Assembly, for leave to rebuild my Mill across Pig river, in Franklin county.

LEWIS BURWELL.

Mecklenburg, Sept. 28, 1797. (ec3p)

FOR SALE,

On Thursday the 23d November next, to the highest bidder,

FIVE hundred acres valuable LAND, lying on both sides Jennito creek, in Mecklenburg county, being the Land whereon I now live—it has on it a convenient dwelling-house and out houses, good orchards of choice fruit trees, is well watered and timbered. The terms of payment will be made known on that day.

JAMES STANDLEY, Sen.

September 18, 1797. eo6

COMMITTED to the jail of Suffex county, on the 6th day of May last, a Negro Man Slave, who says his name is MINGO, and that he belongs to Duncan M'Rae, living near Camden, in South-Carolina:—the said Negro had on when committed, a negro cotton jacket and overalls, an osnaburg shirt very much worn, and had with him a snuff coloured broad cloth coat; appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a scar on his left hand, occasioned by a burn. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PETERS, Jailor.

Suffex, July 6, 1797. (eo8m)

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *some* of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—*again* requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

*** *Subscribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

From the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

To the Editor of the Virginia Argus.

Richmond, October 4, 1797.

SIR,

THE useful and interesting matter with which your paper is always filled, makes it improper, perhaps, to expect or ask of you, the republication of any essays which may have appeared in other papers of your own state, much less those of your own city: Yet, the anxiety which I have heard a number of your subscribers, who do not take The Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser, express, to see the papers published in that Gazette, under the signature which I now write, induces me to acquit *myself* of the charge of *partiality* for the subscribers or friends to any particular newspaper, by publishing in yours, some of the leading features of the NINE numbers of the *Developement* of the *causes* of the *disturbances* between the *American* and *French Republics*.

This I am impelled the more strongly to, by another consideration an addition to the one already stated. Besides the equal attention I wish to shew to your subscribers at large, with those of every other paper in America, there is one person in particular, whose name has been frequently mentioned in those papers, and who, I am credibly informed, declared (tho' with a *blush*, I am told, of *modest innocence*, I presume, on his cheek) to a citizen of his own county, after the publication of the 7th No. that "he had never then seen *one* of those publications;" who, if there was no other entitled to be gratified, certainly of himself *is*. That the person alluded to may no longer be without a sight of what I have already said and thought of him (as he is the last of all men I would conceal those sentiments and opinions from) I shall therefore now draw up a summary of the principal things I have there said of *him*, with the addition of a few more which yet remain to be touched upon, and which, in my opinion, it behooves that person to explain. And this I shall do for the most part by the way of interrogation, as that appears to be the favorite way of arriving at truth, with some of that person's advocates and friends.

By the ingenious invention of the *Aurora*, which may justly be styled the enemies of *jacobinism* put to the rack, we are taught to propound a few useful *queries* on the other side; a few *candid* answers to which will very much aid the querist and Editor of that *useful* paper in arriving at truth on the subject of his enquiries. By as ready and as satisfactory answers being made, as were afforded on that occasion, it may be seen who, and what party, are best prepared to pass the fiery ordeal of such a torturous examination as has been *there* set on foot.

In the first place then, Mr. Pleasants, to pursue and be consistent with my original plan, who gave me leave to ask, was our ambassador in France, when *their* revolution broke out, and *our* general government was formed?

2d. Q. Did not that ambassador write to America, while our government was under consideration for adoption or rejection, recommending certain things to be done which were not done, or paid any very great attention to?

3d. Q. Had that neglect and the *presumption* of the people of America to form a government for themselves, in *his absence*, and in contempt of his advice, any, and what effect, on his secret opinions and dispositions towards that government?

4th. Q. How did it happen that an attachment to the cause of France (of which that character was well known to be a warm admirer) became connected with, and understood to be inseparable from, an enmity to our government; and that the person who had been the chief cause of the adoption of the government, and was well known to be under the influence of the ambassador, become immediately on his return to America, so strangely changed, as to be considered among the foremost in those sister principles of a friendship to the cause of France and enmity to the American government?

5th. Q. Who was it that recommended the writings of Mr. Paine here as the "standard of *Common Sense*;" and whether was the same person acquainted with Mr. Paine's whole system, or if he was not, when he became acquainted with it, whether did he wish the influence of that recommendation to extend to the whole of his *wise* writings?

6th. Q. Who were the two influential characters who introduced Mr. Freneau into the department of state and set him up as a printer; who introduced his subscription papers into *Albemarle*, *Orange*, &c. recommended him as the *republican* printer, and acted as *agents* even between him and his subscribers in that quarter: and why all this industry, trouble and pains, and what the object and complexion of that paper?

7th. Q. Why were the *resolutions* of *Albemarle* on the subject of the proclamation of neutrality (formed and warmly advocated by young gentlemen immediately from under the *private* roof and influence of the secretary of state) so materially different from the communications from the *public* office of state upon the same subject?

8th. Q. Why were the sentiments of those of the same connexions and *immediately* under the same influence, always and uniformly warm, bitter and loud against principles, men and measures, which the person holding that *influence* over them pretended to view in a very different light?

9th. Q. Why was the same inconsistency of sentiment which thus prevailed between this man of influence and his admirers, even maintained in the same character at once, by holding up to different people of different sentiments, almost in the same breath, the same characters in different lights?

10th. Q. Whether or not, was the letter said to have been written to Mazzei, the production of the person to whom it was imputed; and if it was not, why was the influence of its reputed author's name not taken from it as soon as it was known to be published in France with a view of injuring this country?

11th. Q. Was the department of state, during the secretaryship of Mr. Jefferson, made the channel thro' which letters were sent to France, which the writers of such letters supposed to be improper to be trusted thro' that department, after that *devoted* friend to France had left it, and were therefore committed to the immediate care of the minister of that country, *as the more secure channel*, as * has been acknowledged by a *man* supposed to be in such secrets?

12th. Q. Who was the person Du pont de Nemours in the council of 500 declared would be *devoted* to France if he was appointed president of America; and how did that servant of the French people come by that information which was withheld from the American people?

13th. Q. Why was Mr. Adet so extremely anxious for, and active in the election of Mr. Jefferson, and was not he the person to be *devoted* to France if elected president?

14th. Q. Why did Mr. Adet communicate with Mr. Blount on that subject, and why was that *amiable* senator of America so strenuous (in the election of president) for Mr. Jefferson?

15th. Q. Why did Mr. Jefferson quit his important post in the senate, when Mr. Blount who had been among the most warm, decided and important advocates for his election in America, *was to be disgraced?*

16th. Q. And finally and lastly—was not Mr. Adet (with whom Mr. Blount was intimate, and coincided and operated so perfectly in the election of a president *devoted* to France, certainly and absolutely at the bottom of the Canada plot; to give a colourable pretext to which, and raise a plausible pretence for retaining our posts in the south western parts of America, to bring about a partition of the United States, in which those schemes of French influence and American *devotion* would be more easily reciprocated, than by the more plausible means of the little *unnecessary formality* of consulting the WILL of the American people, the pretence of an invasion from Canada on Upper Louisiana was raised, and Mr. Blount's pretended plot with the British fabricated?

This last conclusion (which I trust will close the scene of French influence and American *devotion* to that country among us) I think I am now warranted to draw, from a little hint of the complexion of the plan which accidentally and unguardedly fell from Mr. Blount himself, before it was known how far and which way the operation of the discovery of the contents of his letter to Cary was to go.

This very *amiable* senator on his way to Congress in 1796, in company with his *patriotic* brother, fell in, in this city, with two gentlemen, one a devoted friend and advocate for French principles, the other, supposed by him, from certain striking circumstances, to be a warm and decided advocate for the election of Mr. Jefferson. "He hoped," he said, "the latter gentleman had been doing every thing in his power to ensure the election of his friend Mr. Jefferson as president; that he had secured for him all the votes in his state; and that if he was not elected, he would make America *shake to her foundation*." Mr. Jefferson we well know, was not elected president. How Mr. Blount was to make America *shake to her foundation*, and for what, let this declaration, now added to that of Du Pont de Nemours; the exertions of Mr. Adet and Blount to the same object in the election of a president; the agency of Mr. Blount's friend (Adet) in the Canada scheme; and Mr. Vice President's unwillingness to be *present* and aiding in the disgrace of his *good friend, citizen* Blount,—all proclaim!

Whether this confession of Mr. Blount, made at that particular stage of the business ought to attract the notice of the committee charged with an enquiry into every circumstance attending the business, is not for me to say. One thing however, becomes necessary now for me to declare; and that is, the author of these publications holding it equally improper and mean to do either a *public* or private injury under a cover of *any kind whatever*, now offers, that if those who he conceives have injured their country in that way, and are here pointed at, will *send send* to come forward and answer such questions as are here put, and within their power to answer, he will, on his part, assume a more visible appearance, and pledges himself to substantiate every thing he has asserted: And that any one who possesses the principles of democracy and equality, should hold himself aloof from the enquiries of people under an idea of superior dignity and worth, or from any official consideration, is only a confirmation of their deceptive pretences in every way.

AMERICANUS.

* *See Americanus No. 8, for an explanation of this fact.*

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the DEEP and HAW RIVER COMPANY, duly constituted and appointed agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed at Raleigh in December last, for the purpose "of improving the navigation of "Cape Fear River from Averysborough to the confluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and each of the "said rivers as far as the same can be effected;"—and which Act empowers the President and Directors of said Company "to agree with any person or "persons to open and improve the navigation of "Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers aforesaid, by "canals, locks or sluices, from place to place, and "from time to time, upon such terms as they may "think best;"—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are now ready and willing to engage with any person or persons who will undertake the opening and improvement of the navigation of the above mentioned rivers. And as the waters in these rivers are expected to be low for some months, during which the situations of the different shoals or other obstructions, can be so much better examined, it is particularly requested, that whoever has any intention of undertaking the said work will come forward without loss of time.—Undoubted security will be expected for performance agreeable to contract.

Letters addressed to the President of the Company near Pittsborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, will be duly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C, August 30, 1797. 6w

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

The ambassador from the French republic, Aubert Dubayet, has given directions for printing the account of the public sitting held in the French and Venetian palaces, relative to the glorious revolution which has taken place in the republic of Venice.

The Venetian ambassador Vendramini, had given orders for the assembling of his fellow citizens on the 22d in the public hall of his palace, in order to inform them of the important news of the regeneration of the Venetian people, and of their union with the French republic.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

It appears from our Plymouth letter of this morning, that Sir Edward Pellew's little squadron has been chased off Brest by two French ships of the line and eight frigates. This squadron is probably that so often mentioned in the French papers, as having been sent out from Rochfort to protect the trade of France against our cruizers.

We are concerned to state, on the authority of the same letter, the loss of the Artois frigate, of 38 guns, Capt. Sir E Nagle, belonging to Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, on the coast of France. She was wrecked at high water on a rock near the Isle de Rhe, as she was looking into Rochelle. The whole of her crew were providentially saved by the rest of the squadron.

The great secrecy and activity, in the operations of the court of Vienna, joined to the reports in some of the French papers, of the negociation with the Emperor having been broken off, and to the expressions of doubt which most of the Parisian Journalists express as the sincerity of his Imperial majesty, have led many persons in this country to consider the peace between France and Austria as less certain than it has hitherto been supposed to be—In the French papers, we find the slow progress of negociation ascribed to the dissentions prevailing between the executive directory and the legislative bodies—without pretending to knowledge of the secrets of cabinets, we think it most probable that the Emperor will delay the conclusion of a definitive peace still longer; and that the negociation at Udino will not be brought to a conclusion till some conjecture can be formed as to the issue at Lisle.

A daring mutiny on board the St. George man of war, of 98 guns, Capt. Peard, one of Lord St. Vincent's fleet, was lately quelled by the spirit and activity of her commander and his first lieutenant, whose conduct on the occasion, while it exhibits a glorious example to the officers of our navy, entitles them to the thanks and gratitude of their country. Three men who had been sentenced to suffer death for mutinous behaviour in some other ships, were sent on board the St. George to be executed. The crew, on the arrival of the prisoners, drew up a remonstrance in their favor, and begged of Capt Peard to intercede in their behalf with the admiral of the fleet. The captain replied, that he should lay their prayer before lord St. Vincent; and in pursuance of his promise, he lost no time in submitting the remonstrance to the admiral. The noble earl's answer was, that he considered the sentence of the mutineers as founded upon solid justice and imperious necessity, and consequently he could not think of retracting the sanction which he had given to the judgment of the court-martial by whom they had been convicted. Upon this determination being made known to the people of the St. George, the strongest symptoms of dissatisfaction were manifested by them. Observing their conduct, the captain took the precaution of watching their proceedings with the utmost strictness; and very soon discovered, by means of an honest tar, that they had entered into a resolution of seizing the ship, deposing the officers, and liberating their condemned companions. The evening previous to the day appointed for carrying into effect the sentence of the court-martial, was the time fixed upon to put their plan in force. Capt. Peard, seeing the crew assemble in the waste, immediately approached, and addressed them to the following effect; "I am perfectly aware of your intentions, and shall oppose them at the risk of my life. You have determined to resist the authority of your officers; I am resolved to do my duty, and to enforce a strict obedience to my orders. I am sensible that you are, for the most part, the victims of delusion; I know the ringleaders, and do not hesitate to avow my intentions of bringing them to justice. I command you to disperse and to return to your duty." Finding this address not produce the desired effect, the captain instantly rushed in amongst the crowd, accompanied only by his first lieutenant, bravely seized two of the people whom he knew to be the promoters of the conspiracy, dragged them out by main force, and put them in irons, without experiencing the least resistance from the crew; and such was the gallant spirit and determined courage displayed by him on the occasion, that order was immediately restored, by the remander of the men retiring to their respective stations. The three convicts were next morning hanged at the yard-arm, agreeably to their sentence, in the presence of the repentant crew, whose conduct from that time, was marked with a becoming submission and subordination. When our accounts came away, the two mutinous seamen remained in custody, and the necessary arrangements were forming to bring them to a speedy trial. The first lieutenant has since been promoted to the rank of master and commander, as a tribute to his acknowledged merit.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead is now considered as the greatest discovery that has been made in the memory of man, and it is so potent, safe, and pleasant, that it has been recommended to royal notice, in bilious and nervous complaints, with the most happy and wonderful effects. The rapid and increasing fame bestowed on its author and inventor, (Dr. Soloman of Liverpool) is the true and only criterion to judge of the merits of a medicine, which has been administered from the highest to the lowest class of people, with such happy and uniform success.

From the ORACLE.

Lord Malmesbury's Negociation,

Opens under circumstances, if not of an unpromising, at least of a singular nature; for nothing can be less secure than the existence of the government with which he is going to treat. By the word government here, we do not mean the persons who administer the public affairs of France, but the constitution itself.

Even in a settled government, a *change* of *ministers* may take place at a critical time, but still without overturning any agreement actually concluded; because, though the ministers under whose auspices it commenced should be removed, still the authority under which they negociated would remain unchanged, and consequently the engagements contracted by them would be held sacred, being in reality not theirs, but the engagements of the sovereign power under which they acted.

With respect to France, however, the case may be very different; for whilst Lord Malmesbury is treating at Lisle with the plenipotentiaries of the Directory, events may take place at Paris, that would frustrate all his and their measures, by actually putting down the Directory, and replacing it either by a monarchy or some new modification of democracy.

Nothing can be more precarious than the existence of the present form of government in France. For some time past the Executive and a branch of the Legislative Power have been in state of conflict, and the other branch of the Legislative Body (the Council of Elders) by its interference, has rather increased than removed the embarrassments of government.

In England the crown, in case of a disagreement between itself and either House of Parliament, or between the two Houses, has the constitutional remedy of a dissolution, or of a creation of new peers to cure the evil. It is not so with France. The two Legislative Councils are wholly independent of the Directors, who cannot dissolve or increase the number of either; so that whenever a disagreement arises, and neither side will consent to give way, there is no remedy but in a Revolution or Civil War.

At present the opposition to the Directors has a majority in the Council of Five Hundred; but the same party is in a minority in the Council of Elders. The two Councils, acting each under a different influence, are at complete variance, the one refusing to assent to, and consequently rendering ineffectual the resolutions of the other on the most important concerns of the state.—No remedy is provided by the French Constitution for such a public evil as this; and if good sense is thrown out of the question, and each Council resolutely adheres to its own measures, *force* alone can give one of them an ascendency. This is the true cause of the formation of new clubs in Paris, a

measure that may lead to new revolutions, and throw impediments, if not insuperable obstacles, in the way of Peace.

The two parties, to one of which the Directory may be said to belong, are now at issue, and are moving heaven and earth on the one hand, to embarrass each other; on the other respectively to gain proselytes.

In the spirit of this system, Villers acts, who on the 24th of June, stood forward the advocate of the army, and desired to know what was the reason that not one step had been taken to secure to the *brave defenders of their country* the reward that had been so often promised them of a grant of lands of the value, in the whole of *one thousand millions of livres.*

"It is not enough (said this member of the Council of Five Hundred) to boast of their exploits, and bestow upon these gallant men barren praise; you ought also to provide for them a retreat worthy of the sacrifices they have made in defence of their country." *

That this object may be rendered still more and more embarrassing, it is insisted upon that the lands to be given to the army should be those which belonged formerly to the *emigrants*, and which by their emigration, have been forfeited to the state.

It is well known that the Directors have endeavoured to strengthen themselves by a coalition with several of the emigrants; and that for this purpose they have lent their aid to get the names of these *ci-devant* royalists struck out of the list of emigants, and consequently to procure them a restoration of their estates.

This measure has, however, the effect of lessening, and may perhaps in the end totally destroy the fund destined for the reward of the army. This sets the enemies of the Directory in motion, and makes them endeavor to instill into the soldiers a suspicion that the Directors intend to defraud them of their promised reward, and by disbanding them without having made any provision for them, reduce them to a state of poverty and distress.

Religion also is pressed into the service of political parties, and petitions are daily presented to the Legislative Councils, some praying that the Catholic Worship should be restored to all its former splendor; others, that all the sales that have hitherto been made of *parsonage* houses in the different parishes in the kingdom, or Republic, should be set aside, and declared null and void, "*as these houses would be necessary again for the accommodation of the parochical clergy.*"

This is intended as a blow to the Directors, who, by their official message to the Councils, have expressed their alarms for the consequences of the enlargement of the clergymen confined for the *crime* of not having taken the oath for maintaining the civil constitution of the clergy. The Directory preposterously would still punish men for not taking an oath no longer of any consequence to the state, as neither the civil nor spiritual constitution of the clergy can be of any avail in a country that does not now recognize any such body of men as the clergy.

On the other hand, the Directors, with a view to secure to themselves a considerable body of *armed* friends, sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 26th of June, to remind that assembly of a proposition they had some time before submitted to it for *encreasing the pay of the troops quartered in Paris.*

Such is the state of the Executive and Legislative powers of France; a state little removed from a civil war! A negotiation for peace at such a time, and under such circumstances, cannot hold out any great prospect of the accomplishment of that which is the wish of millions in both countries.

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* *We cannot help remarking the analogy between this demand and the demands of the American army at New Windsor, just before it was disbanded, and the extreme difficulty of preventing them from backing their demands by mutiny and force.*

BOSTON, Sept. 25.

The Frigate Constitution,

Remains still in her cradle. The particular cause of her detention, we are unable to account for; but it is presumed, from a variety of circumstances, that that part of her ways, where she stopt, owing to the pressure of so heavy a body, must have settled; which being admitted, she now lays in a bed, and to have gone off, must have passed an ascent instead of descent. What other reason can be assigned for the then failure of an operation that is universally acknowledged to have been planned by wisdom and skill.

Sept. 26.

Capt. Pillsbury, who arrived from Guadaloupe, informs us, that Hugues treats Americans who come there to trade in a very polite manner; and is punctual to his contracts with them.

Capt. Billings, of New-London, from Turk's Island, was attacked by a French privateer, which he beat off with ballast stones. She followed Capt. B. into St. Thomas, when the privateer captain was arrested.

Letters from Trinidad into August mention, that a mutiny had happened at that Island on board the Dictator, English man of war. The sailors drove the officers below and kept them confined for several days, insisting on treating solely with the captain for an advance of pay, and a redress of sundry stated grievances. These demands being acceded to, they released the officers, and returned to their duty.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

On Wednesday the 20th instant, came on to trial, before the Hon. Judge Cushing, in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, the cause of Samuel Fowler, and others, against Mary Lyndsey and others, in which the plaintiffs claim, under a grant from the state of Connecticut, a part of the tract of land called Connecticut Gore. The defendants holding under a title derived from the state of New York, appeared and pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, that the land demanded was within the district of New-York, and not within the district of Connecticut, on which an issue was joined, and a jury summoned to try the issue.

The defendants then challenged the array of the jurors, and for causes of challenge alledged, 1. That the pannel was arrayed by the marshal of the district of Connecticut, who was a freeman and inhabitant of said state. 2. That the deputy marshal by whom the marshal summoned and arrayed the jurors was interested as a purchaser and claimant in said Gore. To which challenge the plaintiffs demurred, and the defendants joined in demurrer.

The question was very ably and learnedly argued by Mess. Parsons and Sullivan on the part of the plaintiffs; and by Mess. Hoffman and Hamilton on the part of the defendants. After the arguments the court gave their opinion that the first cause of challenge alledged was insufficient, but that the second reason assigned was sufficient, and on that ground quashed the array.

A motion was then made by the plaintiffs to have another jury immediately summoned; but the term being so nearly expired, as not to leave sufficient time for the trial of the cause, the court overruled the motion; and the cause of course was continued to the next term to be holden at New-Haven in April next.

LEXINGTON, August 29.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Hamilton district, state of Tennessee, August 13.

"We are in a confused state—The commissioners are ascertaining the boundary line between this state and the Indians—there is not less than 5000 souls that will fall into the Indian lands, and must move off shortly. I have my doubts that there will be difficulty as the people are very obstinate. The 4th regiment is at Knoxville, and in case those people refuse to move off, they will march in the course of a few weeks against them!"

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.

A few days ago a white man by the name of Clerk was killed by an Indian on Beaver creek. The circumstances, as far as we can collect, are—That he was going into the country with two Indians who were drunk, and it is supposed a quarrel must have taken place, as Clark was found dead under a tree with a knife sticking in his side, known to belong to one of the Indians. The Indians have been taken and are now confined in the jail of this town.

Extract of a letter received by the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, from the commandant at Presqu'isle, dated the 18th instant.

"*Last evening Ensign Callender arrived here with dispatches from the commander in chief. It appears that the inhabitants at the Natches are in open rebellion, and have displayed the French colors—a detachment from the army are now on their way to that quarter. A small plundering party of Indians have endeavoured to make themselves masters of Fort Recovery; they were drove out of the fort with the loss of one Indian killed and one wounded.*

WASHINGTON (Penn.) Sept. 19.

Commissioners on the part of the United States are about holding a treaty with the Six Nations, at Big Tree, on the Genese river. The object is to obtain a relinquishment of the Indian title to land in the Massachusetts pre-emption, the property of Robert Morris and others.

Robert Odlin and Alex. Crawford, apprehended at Lancaster in June last, for passing counterfeit dollars, have received sentence, one to suffer twelve, the other sixteen years imprisonment to hard labor.

To the Editor of the Western Telegraphe.

SIR,

In the latter part of the month of July I was in Upper and Lower Sandusky, where I saw the following prisoners, viz. in Lower Sandusky a boy about 16 years of age, of the name of Hampton Northup. He was taken out of the cornfields above the mouth of Big Kenhaway, upon the Ohio, and is now with the Wyndot nation:—the family he lives with, of the Hedge Hog tribe was about to move to Wyndot town, five miles above the Upper Sandusky, where the said boy may be had at any time. He can talk but little English, and it was with much difficulty I got to know his name and where he was taken.—Should this boy have any friends, it is my advice to go after him as soon as possible, for should he stay there a few years it will be impossible to prevail on him to leave the Indians.

At Upper Sandusky I saw a young man of the name of Armstrong, who told me he had been taken from near Pittsburgh, and as well as I can recollect, he told me he had been with the Indians 5 years; he speaks very good English. After considerable conversation with him, I told him I would try to find out his people and let them know he was alive; at this he appeared not to be well pleased; I asked him several questions afterwards but he would talk nothing but Indian; when I came away. I asked him if he had any word to send to his people; he answered no, in a very surly manner.

It grieved me to see him so much of a savage; he is a handsome young man and of a beautiful countenance, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and remarkably active.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

September 10, 1797.

ALEXANDRIA, October 5.

We announce with much pleasure, and from authority unquestionable, that the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE and Family have been liberated from confinement in the prison of Olmutz. His son, who is now at Mount Vernon, will take passage to that part of Europe, which will soonest present him to the embrace of a persecuted Parent, and a Mother and Sisters inimitably affectionate.

PETERSBURG, *October 10.*

The Chevalier d'Yrujo returned to New York the 27th ult. from his tour to the eastern states.

The ship Charles Carter is arrived in James river from London.

DEATHS.

Mr. CHARLES B JONES, Clerk of Brunswick County Court. Mr. WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Clerk of Petersburg District Court.

*** WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS. —Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

This Day at the Office—at twelve o'Clock,

On account of the Underwriters,

21 pieces Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, damaged on board the brig Lydia, capt. Miles, from Liverpool.

And on 60 days Credit, 5 Hhds. Prime MOLASSES, 4 Butts French BRANDY, of superior quality.

On Friday at the Office—on 90 days Credit,

About 500l. sterling cost of Cassimers and Superfine Cloths, a very handsome assortment, just landed, and about 150 pair Role Blankets, assorted from 5 4 to 9 4.

On Wednesday the 18th inst.

At the Store of Mr William Shanks in Old Street,

On a Credit until the 1st March,

10 Boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted from 10½d to 8/4 sterling, a Bundle Cambricks, from 2/9 to 7/8 sterling, in lots to suit purchasers. The above are just imported and purchased from the Manufactures with Cash. Bonds and appoved security will be required.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, October 10, 1797.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber will present a petition to the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at their next session, praying that the boundary line of the town of Petersburg, which now extends "from the north side "of the road that runs on the south side of Pride's "Race Ground, thence along the said road to "the west end of Banister's lane where it cor-"ners above his Dwelling-House, thence due "north to Appomattox river, &c." shall be continued from the said north side of the road in a straight line due north to Appomattox, so as to exclude the whole of the Batterica Estate.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 3, 1797. (3w.)

Notice to those it may concern,

THAT the subscriber, fully empowered by the trustees of John Bland, (dec.) of London, to collect all the debts due to him in Virginia or Maryland, for dealings with himself, merchant, in London, or with his factors in America; did on the 14th day of November, in the year 1795, constitute and appoint John Thweatt, of Preston, Prince George county, his deputy, to do in his stead all he could do in collecting the said debts and grant acquittances were proper, as if himself was personally present.—But as Mrs. Mary Bland, widow of John Bland, jun. dec. has not delivered up the books and papers, recepts and vouchers of the business transacted by her late husband, (John Bland, jun. dec.) for his father, when demanded by his deputy Mr. Thweat.—This is therefore again to forewarn and forbid all those who are indebted to John Bland, (dec.) of London, as aforesaid, from paying any part of the said debts to Mrs. Bland, widow of the said John Bland, jun. dec. or any other person or persons whomsoever, except to the said John Thweatt or his order, whose receipt will be good for any part or whole of any debt due to the said trustees for transactions with John Bland, jun. dec. on his father's account.

DAVID BRIGGS, attorney in fact for the trustees of John Bland, dec. late of London.

October 7, 1797. (e03)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from me in January last, a NEGRO MAN named

JOE,

formerly the property of Carter Nicholas, of whom I purchased him. He is well known about Petersburg, having lived there for several years, particularly in the families of Mr. Robert Stewart and Mr. Daniel Call—his wife at this time belonging to the latter, and living, as I understand, with a Mrs. Taliaferro at or near Williamsburg, it is highly probable he is in that neighbourhood. Not having had him long in possession, I cannot describe his person very exactly—he is a tall man, about 35 years old, large features, bow-legged, and walks a little lame.

The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of said Negro at my house, or Ten Dollars if committed to any jail within the state.

RICHARD BATE.

WINDSOR, October 8, 1797. 6

Petersburg District Court, Sept. 26. 1797.

William Fenwick, assignee of William Barksdale, Plaintiff. } In debt.

Against

Gurdon Backus, Defendant.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant in this suit being returned "Not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court—Therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said defendant do appear here on the 3d day of the next April Court, and answer the plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Dinwiddie county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy,

Teste, WM. WHITLOCKE, Clk.

(3t.)

This day the 10th October will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the house occupied by the subscriber, in OLD STREET,

ALL the Personal Estate of DAVID RINNEY, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Negroe Wench and 2 Children, a Cow, and the utensils in his line of business as Taylor—also the unexpired Leases of the Tenements occupied by John Creighton, the subscriber and John Taliaferro; the buildings are new, and advantageously situated for business. Six months credit will be given for all sums over Three Pounds. Bond and approved security will be required by DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL persons who have demands against the estate of David Rinney, dec. are desired to render them to the subscriber, properly authenticated—and those who are indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment—as the subscriber wishes to close his administration of the estate as soon as possible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making speedy payments; and such as have any demands against them, will have them settled on application.

The remaining stock of

GOODS

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, British Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed off at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

John & William Bell,

Have just received, their

SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (cp tf.)

ANDREW PARKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (cp tf.)

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the late lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and opposite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

European and East-India

GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797. tf

At a Court continued and held for Nottoway county, at the Courthouse, on Saturday the 5th of August 1797.

John McRae, Complainant. against Samuel Watkins, William Worsham, and Joseph Wells, Defendants } In Chancery.

BY consent of the parties by their attornies, leave is given the Defendants Worsham and Wells, to file their answer to the Complainant's bill which they now do, and have not denied the allegations in the said bill; and the Defendant Watkins not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Watkins is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainant by his Council: IT IS ORDERED, that the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of November Court next, and answer the bill of the Complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in some public newspaper published in the Town of Petersburg, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

(copm) THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 10th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN RENAUD, intending an absence of a few months from the state, requests all those who may have claims against said estate, unexhibited at the time of her departure, to lodge the same, properly authenticated, with CHARLES STIMPSON, Old Street.

AREANEA RENAUD.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797. 6w

I. HALL, & Co.

Have just received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extensive assortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spanish Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigrise (dry and in oil)
Prussian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linseed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magnesia
Crucibles (large and small)
Castile Soap
Castor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent shaving Soap
Tooth Brushes
Flesh, ditto
Key Instruments for extracting Teeth
Best Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elastic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Essence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Musk
White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raisons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling Bottles, cut and plain
Breast Pipes
Nipple Glasses
Glass Mortars and Pestles
——— graduated measures
——— Funnels
Vials assorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and Pestles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Essence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Restorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jesuit's ditto
Essence of Peppermint
Anderson's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyser's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc,
&c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

Petersburg, September 11, 1797.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Business

as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court house, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland settlements. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

Currie & Pumfrey,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Gallego's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch.

They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured

They have also for sale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houses and Lots in the Town of Petersburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be sold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchasers. As considerable portions of the abovementioned property, are subject to leases of various modifications; and as other portions are somewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjust the whole advantageously for public sale. It is therefore deemed most adviseable, to receive propositions from those who may choose to become purchasers, describing the particular portions thereof, they respectively propose to purchase; for this purpose the subscriber will attend at Petersburg during the sitting of the next district court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property should not be disposed of at private sale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumstances will admit, and exposed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of these sales is to answer an immediate pressure, it is expected that a considerable portion of the purchase money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although some credit will be allowed for some portion of the purchase money under particular circumstances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purposes mentioned in the premises.

Petersburg, August 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the foregoing property, having been unavoidably postponed, it is now proposed to commence it, on the 26th of October, and to continue it from day to day, until the 30th, if the whole of the property should not be sooner disposed of.

W. B. GILES.

Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to Robert Moore. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Petersburg Bridge Lottery being already sold, the Commissioners have very sanguine reasons to say, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouse on Wednesday the 1st of November, being the second day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finished.

Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

Charlotte County, August 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATKINS, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and published at the front door of Little Roanoke Church in the said county, on some day immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

Copy,—Teste.

(em.) THOMAS READ, C.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Petersburg

(If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 30th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—100 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 3d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

Charlotte Court, August 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff. against *Pleasant Crenshaw, Abel Jackson, and Josiah Jackson, Defendants.* } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Josiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the said Defendant Josiah do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months successively, and published at the front door of Ash Camp Church, in the county aforesaid, on some day immediately after divine service and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

(sm.) Copy, THOMAS READ, C.

Norfolk, Philadelphia, Petersburg, and Richmond Packet.

For Norfolk, New York, or Elsewhere,

THE SCHOONER

GOOD INTENT,

CHARLES POTTER, Master;

Just arrived from New-York, in five days,

FOR freight or passage, apply to the Capt on board, at the Long Wharf, or to Mr. Thomas Cross, Boot and Shoemaker, in Cross street.

The subscriber has for Sale, on board of said vessel,

SOAP and CANDLES,
Irish POTATOES, CHEESE,
Scotch HERRINGS, by the keg or barrel,
1 hogshead of good W. I. RUM, 2d proof,
GIN in cases, of the first quality,
APPLES in barrels,
ONIONS.

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention—which will be sold low for Cash or Barter.

Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thursday in October next, and will continue three days.—First day worth about £.45, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horse, &c. except the winning horse on the first day, and worth about £.20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant saddle will be run for the second Thursday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, August 17, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news-papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.